## GIPSON WILL GET HIS WIFE.

HE DOESN'T EXPECT THERE WILL BE ANY TROUBLE, HE BAYS.

Brother Selah, However, Says Gipso

Will Never Set Foot in Their House While He or His Parents Are Alive. Islip, L. L. is interested in the alleged foreible detention by her parents of Mrs. Robert Gipson, the young wife of Robert Gipson, formerly a resident of Islip and now living at West Orange, N. J. Mrs. Gipson was Miss Whitman before her marriage, and her father, Henry D. Whitman, is to-day one of the wealthiest men in Islip. Miss Whitman's marriage was claudestine. Mr. Gipson for was lodgekeeper on the estate of Charles Harbeck, the warehouse millionaire. The estate is now owned by Bradish Johnson.
Although both Miss Whitman and young Gipson were born and brought up in the town of Islip, they never met until both were over 18 years old. It was at a fair held in the Episcopal church. Mutual friends introduced and when her friends heard that she was a good deal in the company of young Gipson they ordered her to cut his acquaintance. This she firmir refused to do, although she told her father that she had no interest in the young man. After that they seldom saw the young woman with Gipson. In the daytime when the lovers would meet, they would greet each other with cold bows. This was, however, merely a matter of diplomacy.

In the early part of July last the young woman left home one morning immediately after breakfast, telling her father that she was to call on some friends in Bay Shore. point just outside the village, where she had greed to meet Gipson, and the couple drove to Sayv. We, where the Rev. Dr. Prescott, an Episcops delergyman, made them man and Sa yville is nine miles away, but the couple mr maged to get back in time for supper, and to be all-day absence of neither caused any comment. Mrs. Gipson went right home. and that same night she received several

It was not until early in the next month that the marriag p became known. One morning when Mrs. W hitman went to call her daughter when Mrs. W bitman went to call her daughter she found the room empty and a note folded and addressed to her on the table. The note informed Mrs. Whitman of the marriage, and said that the co uple had gone to Orange. N. J., where dipson had obtained a situation, and where they were going to live. Both Mr. and Mrs. Whitman were greatly enraged, and for a time refused to have anything to do with their daughter. In September, however, Mr. Whitman were greatly enraged, and for a time refused to have anything to do with their daughter. In September, however, Mr. Whitman sent a letter to his daughter and invited her to come home and explain why she had run away to marry Gipson. Mrs. Gipson did return for a w.wek, but she went back to her husband again. She tried, it is said, to get her parents to recognize her husband, but they refused to have anything to do with him. On Feb. 1 last Mrs. Gipson again visited her parents, under circu-matances which are differently explained by different people. She has been there ever since, and about four weeks ago she gave birth to a little daughter. On Sunday morning Mr. Gipson unexpectedly made his appearance in Islip. He went straight to the residence of the Whitmans and rang the bell. Mr. Selah Whitman, a brother of the girl, opened the sloor.

"Well, what do you want?" asked Mr. Whitman.
"You know what I want," responded Gipson, she found the room empty and a note folded

"Well, what do you want?" asked Mr. Whitman.
"You know what I want," responded Gipson.
"I want my wife. You are detaining her, and
I want to see her right away."
"well, you can't see her," said young Whitman. "You can't see her," said young whit away or at any time, and you might just as well understand that."
Then he skimmed the door in Gipson's face. This colloquy on the doorstep attracted the attention of two young men who were passing. They stopped and recognized young Gipson. One of them told a reporter yesterday what eccurred on the doorstep after Gipson falled to get admittance."

One of them told a reporter yesterday what eccurred on the doorstep after Gipson falled to get admitta.ce

"Gipson." he said. "gave a number of kicks on the door, and pretty soon it opened and out ame old man whitman. He looked Gipson over from head to foot, and then said: What do you want, young man?" I want to see my wile. said Gipson. You can't see her. Now get out." I'll not go until I see her, said Gipson. At this juncture Mrs. Whitman appeared at the door, serraming: "Kill him throw him saided him Henry. Gub him! Ms. Whitman quieted his wife and then tried to induce Gipson to go away. Gipson said: Doesn't my wife want to see my child?" My daughter don't wish to see you. Said Whitman. At this point both I and my friend plainly heard the voice of Mrs. Gipson calling to her father, 'Oh, let him in: I want to see him. But Mr. Whitman slammed the door shut, and Gipson, after a long look at it. walked away."

Mr. Gipson did not approach the house again until Moday afternoon. Then he went and rang the bell. He again failed to get admittace but his wife, who was in the parlor, threw open the blinds and had a short talk with her husband before her parents interfered. Gipson's presence had become known in town by this time, and many called on him and offered him any assistance they could give.

said that he was coming down again on Saturday, and that unless his wife's parents
would let her see him then he would go to law
about it.
A reporter saw Mr. Selah Whitman yesterday. Mr. Whitman said:
"Mr sister is not a prisoner in the house.
She can come and gro when she pleases. Nhe
has been with us nime weeks, during which
time she has received but one or two letters
from her husband. As for Gipson, he can
never set foot in this house while my parents
are alive or I am. He did manage to converse
with my sister through the parlor window."

The reportor asked Mr. Whitman whether
his sister desired to go back to her husband. Mr. Whitman said that hedidn't know.
He hadn't questioned her on that point, he
said. The reporter was not allowed to see
Mrs. Gipson. She was too weak to be interriewed, was the explanation.

Mrs. John Gioson, the mother of Young Gipson, was also seen by the reporter. She said:

"Ever since my poor boy married Miss Whitman, the young woman's parents, her brothers,
and a man named Fields, a brother-in-law,
have been doing all they could to make his
and her life miserable. Soon after they went
to Orange Mrs. Whitman went out there and
induced her daughbor to come and visit her
for a day or so. The girl agreed to do so, but
once she got home they kept her for two
weeks. When she did finally get back,
it was only to be visited again by that
man Fields. He called when my son
was away, and tried to induce the girl
to leave and come home. That is the
way they kept if up. First Fields would come,
then Mr. Whitman, then Mrs. Whitman, and
then young Mr. Whitman, and they would beg
and entreat the girl to forsake her husband
and to come home. She finally did agree to
yist her mother, and early in February came
here. She has been here since. During that
time my son has written her letter after letter,
but has got no repilies. I have learned that Mr.
and Mrs. Whitman stopped all of my son's
etters at the door, and that all their
daughter gave them to mail were consigned to
the fire. The ch

slip and the refusal of his who's parents to set his wee her.

'I don't expect any trouble on Saturday."
said Mr. Gipson. "I am going to get my wife, said in mean to bring her home with me. There will be no resistance. She loves me and I love her, and she wants to live with me, and not with her parente. That she told me from the barler window on Monday."
All of Mr. Gipson's neighbors speak very highly of him, and his employers say he is a model young man.

Lee XIII. on the Study of the Scriptures. Home, April 4.—Pope Leo has just completed of the Scriptures, having devoted inqury especially to the diverse opinions of savants on

an examination of the question of the study great Biblical questions. He will indite a let-ler to the Bishops requesting them to enjoin upon their people a more profound study of the Scriptures. The Pope urges the necessity of keeping in the track of modern progress and discovery in order to adapt Catholicism to the needs of the day.

Prince Ferdinand's Wedding Postponed. Soria, April 4.-The wedding of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and the Princess Maria Goise, daughter of the Duke of Parma, has seen postponed until April 20. The reason for the postponement is not given.

For a clear head and steady nervos Take Bromo-Seltzer. Trial bottle, 10c.—ads.

OBITUARY.

James Henry Beard, the artist, died in Flushing. L. I., yesterday. Years ago he was one of the foremost figures in the world of American art. Of late he has lived a retired life, painting but little and living in his past. He was born in Buffalo in 1814. On his father's side he is descended from Sir James Beard of Scotland, and on his mother's side from Sir Lochlain Maclean of Scotland. When he was a child his parents moved to Ohio. He eventu-ally settled in Cincinnati, where, for many years he devoted himself to portrait painting. Among his sitters in those days were Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, and Presidents Taylor and Harrison. In 1846 he came to New York and exhibited his "Carolina Emigrants" at the National Academy. He was one of the originators of the Century Club and became one of its charter members. In 1848 he was made an honorary member of the New York Academy of Design, but he did not settle permanently in New York until 1870. Two years after that he was elected Academician. The "Carolina Emigrants" was sold to Mr. George W. Austin for \$750, which, as far as was known, was the biggest price paid up to that time for an American picture paid up to that time for an American picture. In later years Mr. Beard turned his attention chiefly to animal painting. Among his animal paintings are "Poor Relations," one of his earliest dog pictures: "A Pesp at Growing Danger" (1871), "The Widow" (1872), "The Mutual Friend," and "Parson's Pets" (1875), "Morning Gossip." Though Lost to Sight, to Memory Dear." Tired Out, and "Wids Awake" (1878), "Blood Will Tell" and "Consultation" (1877), and "Don Quixote and Sancho Panza" (1878). In 1876 Mr. Beard sent to the Centennial Exhibition "The Attorney and His Clients," which was commended by the judges, "Out All Night," and "There's Many a Silp, &c. "Among his other works are "Don't You Know Me?" (1879), "Heirs-at-Law" (1890), "My Easter's All Spoilt" (1883), "The Mississippi Flood" (1885), and "il Yer Gimme Some? Nay!" (1886), Mr. Beard had Jour sons, all of whom inherited some of their father's skill. James Carter Beard, a lawyer, has illustrated many works on zoology and ornithology. Harry, the second son, fought in the war and alterward became a painter in water colors. Frank Beard, the third son, was a special artist for Harper & Brothers during the civil war. He devoted himself principally to character sketches. Daniel, the fourth son, was trained to be a civil engineer, but he became an artist, developing talent for allegory in decorative work. James Henry Beard's brother, William Holbrook Beard, is also a painter. In later years Mr. Beard turned his attention

Henry Beard's brother. William Holbrook Beard, is also a painter.

Thomas C. Faulkner, advertising agent, dramatic critic, publisher, compositor, and all-around newspaper man died on Monday at his home at 255 Stockton street, Brocklyn. He was the sou of an actor and was born in this city in 1827, At the age of nine years he sold The Bun at Broadway and Canal street. He went in 1839 to Philadelphia, where, after being employed for a year or two in a drug store, he resumed his connection with newspapers, which he continued, in one capacity or another, for the rest of his life. After six years in Philadelphia, during which he learned to set type, he returned to this city and became a proof reader on Major Noah's Morning Star. He afterward became a partner in the lieffector, a journal devoted to amusements. In 1850 he took charge of the advertising department of the Commercial Advertiser. Two years later he devoted his spare time to publishing the Lilerary of the Revolution in the Southern States." In 1893 he edited the Dramatic Mirror, to which John Brougham, William Winter, and Chandes Fulton were contributors. In 1872 he started a general advertising business, of which is all the prominent papers were the medium. This he continued to within two weeks of his death. Funeral services will be held at his house this evening. Henry Beard's brother Reard, is also a painter.

weeks of his death. Funeral services will be held at his house this evening.

The Rev. Abraham Persira Mendes died yesterday at 137 West Forty-ninth street in the sixty-ninth year of his age. Dr. Mendes was born in Kingston. Jamaica. He was educated for the Jewish ministry in London under the Rev. David Meldola. then ecclesiastical chief of the Spanish and Portuguese Jewish communities in England, and the Rev. D. A. de Sola, whose daughter Dr. Mendes married. His first charge was at Montije Bay. Jamaica. Beturning soon to England on account of his wife's ill health, Dr. Mendes became minister to the congregation in Birmingham. Later he accepted the Presidency of Northwick College in London. On the death of Dr. Ortun, Dr. Mendes became chief rabbi of the Anglo-Spanish and Portuguese communities. He followed his sons to America in 1883, and accepted the ministry to the Jewish congregation in Newport. Of late years Dr. Mendes had devoted a large part of his time to literary work. He selited a number of text books, as well as publishing treatises on post-Biblical history and the Law of Moses. His best-known work is an English-Hebrew prayer book. Dr. Mondes leaves a widow, five daughters, and five sons, two of whom, the Rev. F. de Sola Mendes and the Hev. Henry Pereira Mendes, are in charge of congregations in this city.

Joseph W. Frazier, for a third of a century a

and the bell. He again failed to get admittance, but his wife, who was in the parior, threw open the blinds and had a short talk with her husband before her parents interfered Gipson's presence had become known in town by this time, and many called on him and offered him any assistance they could give.

Everybody in Islip seems to sympathize with him. Friends advised him to get out a warrant for Mr. Whitman, but Gipson refused to do this on his wife's account. He left for Orange on Monday night, but before going said that he was coming down again on Saturday, and that unless his wife's parents would let her see him then he would go to law shout it.

A reporter saw Mr. Selah Whitman yesterly, Mr. Whitman said:

Mr. Whitman said:

A reporter for a third of a century a wholesale dealer in arms and munitions of war in this city, died on Monday at his home in Fordham at the age of 50 years. During the civil war he supplied the Government with arms, and subsequently he carried out contracts for equipping the militia out contracts for eq

book. Dr. Mendes leaves a widow, five faingle tern and five sons, two of whom, the five, Mendes, are in charge of concregations in this city.

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politics. In 1840 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention.

John Walker, an excise inspector, died yesterday at his home, 23d East 110th street. He was born in this city fifty-five years ago in the sixteenth ward. For eleven years he was in the employ of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and for the last ten years an excise inspector. He was a member of the Stuyvesant Democratic Club, the Sagamore Club, the New York Volunteer Firemen's Association, the Paulding Association, Howard Lodge, F. and A. M., and the Eastern Boulevard Club, the leaves a widow.

Ex-City Tressurer Henry L. Langstaff of Rahway died on Monday night of acute bronchial pneumonia. He was 55 years old. For thirty-five years he was in the employ of Alexander Bunnell & Co. of this city. He was City Treasurer of Rahway for twelve years while the Democrats were in power, holding the office until June last, when the Republicans assumed management of the city.

Thomas H. Brown, the centenarian of Fulton county, died at his home near Fish House yesteriay of pneumonia siter a 'few days' illness. Mr. Brown was 102 years old. He leaves three daughters and two sons. He was the oldest Mason in the State, and recently the degree of knight Templar was conferred upon him at Gioversville in the presence of Masons from many parts of the State.

Susannah Sheldon, wite of President Francis A. Fallmer of the Broadway National Bank.

Susannah Sheldon, wite of President Francis
A, Palmer of the Broadway National Bank,
died yesterday at her home, 180 Madison avenue. The funeral will be at 10 o'clock Friday
morning from the house.

Martin Wiener died yesterday at his home,
1,238 Madison avenue. He had been a member of the Produce Exchange for many years,
but most of his dealings were in real estate.

THE FUTURE OF CANADA.

MERCIER TALKS TO A LARGE AUDI-ENCE IN MONTREAL.

He Says that Union with this Country Would Bring Great Advantages, but Yet He Advocates Canadian Independence. MONTREAL, April 4.-The Hon. Honore Mercier. Prime Minister of Quebec from 1886 to 1802, spoke here to-night before an audience of several thousand people on "The Future of Canada." A large audience, composed principally of French Canadians, loudly applauded Mercler's outspoken utterances. Mr. Mercler spoke for nearly two hours in French, and his speech, which had been carefully prepared. was an exhaustive review of the whole situ-

Mr. Mercler in opening declared that his intention was to deal with the subject boldly and without fear. He was not animated by any hatred toward England, which he admired as one of the greatest of modern nations. He was a Frenchman by origin, education, and feeling, but he was no Anglophob. But while he admired the English as a people, he must say that England had been indifferent to the that if the French Canadians had prospered it had not been the fault of England. Canada had contributed largely to the fortunes of English merchants, and had generously paid the Governor that had been sent over to this country. But on the whole Canada owed very little to England, and Canadians might separate from her, when the majority constitutionally decided to do so, without any pangs of conscience or shedding of tears.

Speaking from a French Canadian point of view, Mercler declared that the legislation of the past had been hostile to the French Canadian interests. The union of Upper and Lower Canada was effected with the hope of wiplog out the French element, and the Confederation of the Dominion had been framed in a similar spirit. The time had arrived to consider what the future of Canada was to be.

The subject was a delicate one, and anybody who dared to look it squarely in the face and express his opinions openly exposed himself to malicious attacks and misrepresentations. They would be called traitors and disloyalists and there would be threats, but he did not intend to allow such threats to prevent him from expressing his opinions freely on this vital question. If he were to be hanged for his opinions, he would only ask that those who had signed the annexation manifesto of 1849 and who had since

been so highly honored should be hanged first. Canadians had arrived at a stage in their career as a people when they must make up their mind what their future was to be. As to Imperial Federation it had never been regarded in a serious light in this country, and thad just received its death blow from Mr Gladstone. Canadians then had the choice of three conditions before them: 1. The continuation of the status quo. 2. Political union with the United States. 3. National indepen-

Mr. Mercier dealt exhaustively with the three proposals. He expressed his firm con viction that the status quo could not continue. The political Constitution under which Canada has been governed since 1837 was only intended by the founders of the Confederation as a temporary arrangement. By remaining in its colonial condition Canada would move backward. By severing the colonial tie it would advance. Speaking of the proposed political union of Canada and the United States. Mercler said:

"To many people the immediate entrance of Canada into the American Union is the only solution to the problem that the future of Canada affords. I respect this opinion, but I do not share it. Nevertheless, as political union may become the ultimate object of our destiny, it necessarily has its place in the consideration of the question, and I approach this vital tonic without reticence. That in certain respects such a union would be advantageous to us is incontestable to all thinking men. These advantages would be found both in the material and moral spheres. In the material sphere the commerce of the West, the better working of our mines and forests, the improvement in our agricultural and manufacturing industries, would be assured by a market of 65,000,000 people. Demolish the political wall which separates us from the United States, remove the conditions that keep American capital out of our country, and you would have an inpouring of riches that would surpass the most sanguine expectations. Immovable property, industrial shares, and Government and municipal titles would double in value, and this would increase the The political Constitution under which Cana

Servering the Alaskan Boundary.

OTTAWA. April 4 .- Prof. King, chief astronomer of the Interior Department, who has been chosen as the British Commissioner to deter-mine the boundary line between the Dominion His party numbers about 100 including representatives of the Canadian Geological Survey. He will be joined at Victoria by Prof. Mendenhall, the United States Commissioner, who will also be accompanied by a large staff. Two steamers will be placed at the disposal of the survey party by the Dominion Government.

CRUSTED SKIN DISEASE BALFOUR TALKS AT BELFAST.

Suffered 9 Years. Scalp Covered with a Thick Crust. Used Hundreds of Medicines.

immediate Relief and Complete Cure in a Few Weeks by Cuticura Remedics.

When I was a boy of about twelve years of age, living in Europe. I had, a very had skin disease for years which doctors called Eczema. My sealp was covered with a thick crust. I suffered very much. No doctors could belp me. I have been in this country nine years and suffering all the time. I have used hundreds of medicines. I read one day in the paper about the CUTICURA REMEDIES, so I thought I would try them. Sure enough, after using them only once I felt many per cent. Letter. I thank God that in a lew weeks I was perfectly cured after nine years suffering. I recommend the CUTICURA REMEDIES as the best in the world. All those who suffer with skin diseases should use them. I will tell everybody how I was cured.

FRED SCHEIBEL.

109 Ludlow st. New York city.

I used your CUTICURA REMEDIES for Salt Rheum on my face and arm, and in three weeks I was entirely cured. As a blood puriner I think there is nothing made that can equal your CUTICURA RESOLVENT I cannot say too much in praise of your CUTICURA REMEDIES.

REMEDIES.

Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

**Cuticura Resolvent** 

The new blood and Skin Purifier, and greatest of Humor Remedies, cleaness the blood of all impurities and poleonous elements, and thus removes the cause, while CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair.

Bold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, SOC.: BOAP, 25c.: RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston. sp. "How to Cure Skin Diseases." 56 pages, 50 illustrations, and testimonials, mailed free. PIMPLES, blackbeads, red, rough, chapped, and olly skin cored by CUTICURA SUAP. NO RHEUMATIZ ABOUT ME!

In one minute the Cutteura Anti-Pain Flanter relieves rhoumain, scialic, hip, kidner, muscular, and chest pains. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster.

LIFE STUDIES FOR CHICAGO.

Studies from the Art Students' League for the World's Fair.

There was an exhibition of studies from the life at the rooms of the Art Students' League yesterday afternoon, and to-day the drawings are to be shipped to Chicago to form a part of the exhibition in the Liberal Arts building there. A great many of the young men and women students of the league visited the exhibition yesterday, and regarded the drawings from the nude and the compositions with enthusiasm. The work is excellent, and no doubt Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Chase, Mr. Kenyon Cox. Mr. Du Monde, Mr. Beckwith, and Mr. St. Gaudens, the instructors will feel a proper satisfaction in its exhibition in Chicago. Among the students whose drawings or

omposition sketches in oil or charcoal are notable may be mentioned Mr. F. Louis Mora. Mr. Thomas J. Fogarty, Mrs. A. D. Sturtevant, Mrs. C. Parish, Mr. Herbert Cash, Mr. George W. Breck, Mr. Augustus V. Tuck, Miss

George W. Breck. Mr. Augustus V. Tuck. Miss Lucia Fairchild, the Misses Withelmina and Jessie Walker. Mr. H. Clute, Mr. George E. Errington, Mr. Hobert Brainard, and, in sculpture. Miss Mary F. Lawrence. Mr. Louis Eyre, and Mr. F. H. Clark.

The drawings are of the usual character of life studies, instructive and valuable to students; but, in view of the questions that have been raised as to the exhibition in Chicago of the nude in art, it is interesting to speculate as to what must be the fate of these perfectly frank and unmistakably realistic representations of the male and female form when displayed publicly to the gaping throngs at the Cook County Fair. In an educational exhibit, where they would appeal only to those intelligently interested in art instruction and study, there could be no real question as to their value; and, as representing thus the student work of New York, they would be a credit to the town. But there is a surprise and a shock in store for the town of Chicago.

KEECH-WILLTAMS.

Married to a Lieutenant of the Army.

The marriage of Miss Clara Jay Williams, liams, to Lieut, Frank Browne Keech of the o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church. The bridegroom, who is about to resign from the army, were his full dress uniform, as did also Lieut. Frederick Sladen. his best man, and the six ushers, who were Lieut. Charles D. Palmer. Lieut. Willis Uline. Lieut, Walter Whitman, Lieut, Spencer Coshy, Lieut. James McIndoe, and Lieut. Charles Brownwell. These men received from the bridegroom sword scarfpins of gold and blue enamel marked with an eagle.

Miss Williams walked up the aisle leaning on the arm of Mr. James A. Roosevelt, an old friend of the family. Her father, who is the President of the Chemical Bank, is suffering from the effects of a fall, gave her away. He was on crutches. The bridal gown was of white eatin, the entire front of the skirt being draped with rare old lace, caught up here and there with clusters of orange blossoms. The veil of white tuile was fastened with a star and crescent of diamonds, and the folds of lace on the corsage were held in place by a spray of diamonds. Miss Emelia Brinton of Philadelphia was the maid of honor. The bridesmalds were Miss Mary Jay, Miss Margaret Slocum, Miss Eloine lichards and Miss Maud Curtiss. A reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Williams. 34 West Fitty-eighth street. The military band from Willett's Point, in full uniform, played behind a bank of palms. Mr. and Mrs. Keech have gone South to pass the honeymoon. Brownwell. These men received from the

Mass Meeting of Labor Agitators. The mysterious conference held in the office of Samuel Compers on Monday night resulted in a call for a mass meeting next Monday night in Cooper Union. Labor agitators from different cities are invited to give their views on the probable effect of the late decisions of Judges licks, Taft, and Billings. It is also intended to call a meeting in a week or two on a more ambitious scale, to which all unions throughout the city are to be asked to send delegates to consider the best means of con-solidating all the latter factions and the ex-pediency of political action instead of strikes in labor troubles. ferent cities are invited to give their views on

Miss Katharine Sands to Marry Mr. Theo-

dore A. Havemeyer, Jr. An engagement which will soon be announced is that of Miss Katharine Sands, a daughter of the late Samuel S. Sands, to Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., son of the wealthy sugar refiner. Miss Sands is still in mourning for her father, who died last autumn at his country house at New Hamburgh. She lives at 385 Fifth avenue with her sister, Miss Elizabeth Sands, and her two brothers. She will sail for Europe in June, and will not return hefore November, when the marriage will probably be celebrated.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were. M .- 10:30, 46 Pitt atreet, Henry Karnblum, damage \$500.
P. M.-4:30, 209 West Fifty ninth atreet, John Daly. damage \$25; 7:50, 732 Fleventh avenue, John Klinker, damage \$5,000; 9:00, 15Mott street, occupied by China-man unknown, damage \$25.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

A Coroner's jury exponerated Luigi Barbano yester-day for kilding bit wife. Elta, on March 28, on the score that he shot her by accident, and he was discharged. Mrs. John W. Mackay and her son, Clarence, left for San Francisco over the New York Central Railroad last evening. evening.
Detectives Carson, Dourigan, Hanlon, and Sloan of the Mercer street station raided last evening the dis-orderly house at 12 East Thirteenth street and arrested four women and three inen.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Some people always delay the selection of FURNI TURE until the large assortment which we prepare has been much picked from and no time left to finish up more duplicates. A great mistake: don't allow your self to be with the precrastinators this season, and you will find our assortment to be all you want and prices lower than you can imagine possible for goods

CEO. C. FLINT CO., PURNITURE MAKERS. 104, 106, AND 108 WEST 14TH ST.

HE DOESN'T WONDER ULSTER TALKS OF TAKING UP ARM

But the Tories Are Her Friends and He

Trusts No Bloodshed Will Be Necessar-Somehow or Other the Home Rule Move ment Must Be Effectively Knocked Ont. BELFAST, April 4.-There is a scene of general holiday in this city to-day. The railway trains have brought thousands of people to Belfast, and the streets are thronged. Everybody is wearing a badge in imitation of the union jack, signifying devotion to the Union. At noon Mr. Balfour, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Duke of Abercorn, the Mayor of Belfast, and other leading Unionists headed a procession of Orangemen. and other organizations, which marches through the streets wearing the regalia of their respective orders. The procession was swelled by students from Dublin in their gowns. and bands played British and Unionist airs. Mr. Balfour rode in a carriage bareheaded. constantly bowing in recognition of the greatings of the multitude. At the grand stand Mr. Balfour, the Duke of

Abercorn, the Marquis of Londonderry, and their party reviewed the procession. The their party reviewed the procession. Dublin students as they passed the stand tore in shreds a copy of the Home Rule bill, and then burned and trampled upon it, while Mr. Balfour smiled and nodded approval of the Haifour smiled and nodded approval of the demonstration.

The enthusiasm of the day's demonstration eulminated in the reception of Mr. Balfour when he appeared before the mass meeting to make his attack upon Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill. Cheer followed cheer as he advanced to the front of the platform. When he began to speak his voice was lost in the shouts of the multitude. He stood for five minutes watching the waving hats and handkerchiefs and waiting for the uproar to cease, and then while the address.

while the audience took breath, he opened his address.

After touching upon the history of Ulster and praising the loyalty, tenacity, and bravery of the men of Ulster, he analyzed the Home Rule bill in the manner already adopted by him in the House of Commons. Toward the close of his speech he devoted his attention to the probable effect that the bill, if passed, would have upon Protestant Ireland. He could not wonder, he said, that such a crazy and unjust measure as the one last concocted by Mr. Gladatone had exhausted the forbearance of the Ulster loyalists. He could not wonder that their indignation had broken over all bounds and that they felt ready to resort to extreme measures for the defence of their threatened rights.

measures for the defence of their threatened rights.

He would venture, however, to appeal to them to remember that Ulster cid not stand alone in the present conflict. The men of Ulster had not been abandoned by Great Britain. They had friends in England who would spare no sacrifice to save them from the fate which had been planned for them by the men in power. He prayed to God that the Irish loyalists would not be compelled to fight for their rights. He believed that such a calamity would be averted; yet the tyranny of majorities might be found to be as bad as the tyranny of kings. He could not deny conscientiously that what was justifiable against a tyrannical king was under certain circuma tyrannical king was, under certain circum-stances, justifiable against a tyrannical ma-iority. He trusted, however, that such circum-stances would never arise.

THE SEALERIES QUESTION. Opening of the Case Before the Arbitration

Court in Paris. Panis, April 4.-The Court of Arbitration to pass upon the differences between Great Britain and America as to the seal fisheries in Behring Sea began its session at 11:40 o'clock to-day in a large apartment in the office of the French Foreign Ministry. Many office of the French Foreign Ministry. Many American women were among the audience. Sir Charles Russell, the British Attorney-General, of counsel for Great Britain, opened the arguments by moving that Mr. Campbell should furnish to the court a copy of the report of Sir Henry Elliott on the Heuring Sea question. Ex-Attorney-General Weister spoke in support of the motion, and Mr. Phelps and Mr. J. S. Carler of counsel for the United States delivered addresses in reply. The court adjourned at 1:40 P. M.

Mr. Phelps said in his argument that the United States communicated the original report in February. Mr. Carter contended that the United States would be justified in refusing to produce the report asked for, but would produce it in order to remove the causes of British cavilling.

ing to produce the report asked for, but would produce it in order to remove the causes of British cavilling.

The Baron De Courcellea, President of the court, announced that Col. Bailly Blankhard had been appointed Associate Secretary.

Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, American agent before the Court of Arbitration, was questioned to-day in regard to the erroneous translation of certain Bussian documents represented to have been used to uphold the American case. Mr. Foster said that the errors of the translator had been discovered by the United States Government, and the erroneously translated documents had been withdrawn, along with the arguments based upon them, and the British Government had been informed of the facts. The insinuations of the British newspapers were, therefore, Mr. Foster added, utterly unfounded and unworthy of attention.

The Commercial Bank of Australia Pails, MELBOURNE, April 4.-The Commercial Ban of Australia has suspended payment. The shareholders have been summoned to considshareholders have been summoned to consider proposals for the reconstruction of the bank. The affairs of the concern lave been in bad shape for some time, and the collapse has been expected for soveral days. The paid-up capital of the bank was £1,200,000. The paid-up capital of the bank was £3,000,000. The reserve fund was £750,000. The bank had branches in London. Kdinburgh, Glasgow, and in all the principal cities and towns in Australia. and in all the principal cities and towns in Australia.

The suspension of the Commercial Bank of Australia is due to the continued withdrawal of deposits, £2,000,000 having been withdrawn within the past year, and £150,000 on Thursday last alone. The Commercial Bank is the largest bank in Victoria, and belonged to an association of banks which recently agreed to uphold each other with the assistance of the Government. The total amount of the deposits is over £12,000,000, of which £5,000,000 are in London.

Ex-Queen Isabella's Latest Pavorite. Panis, April 4 .- A quarrel has broken out in the royal family of Spain owing to the conduct of the young King's grandmother, ex-Queen Isabella the Second. Queen Isabella, who is Isabella the Second. Queen Isabella, who is about sixty-three years of age, has taken another favorite, a young Hungarian, who, for the present, exercises an immense influence over the aged ex-Queen. Presuming on this influence, the youthful favorite has dared to insult the Infanta Eulalie and other members of the royal family of Spain, and the result is a bitter dispute between ex-Queen Isabella, who resides in Paris, and other members of the royal house.

Notes of Foreign Happenings. Four thousand people have been thrown out of employment in South Wales by the stop-page of several collieries in the Rhondda Valley. Chief Justice Cederkranz of Samoa has again sent in his resignation on the ground that the Samoa treaty concluded in Berlin has become a farce. His resignation will probably be ac-

cepted.

Count Herbert Bismarck has consented to
run for the Reichstag in the interest of the
agrarian party. The candidacy was offered to
him by the agrarians of the Parliamentary
district around Jerichow.



FOR THE CURE OF Catarrh, Scrofula, Bolls, Eczema, And all Other Skin Diseases. EQUALLY REFECTIVE IN

and all complaints originating in Impure Blood Ayer's Sarsaparilla Mas cured others, will cure you.

Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility,

THE GUARANTEE.

GIVEN DURING APRIL AS A FINAL TEST

Of the Superiority of the Copeland Work-They Cure the Patient or Refund the Money -The Guarantee a Bona-Fide One-The Reasons for Making It.

No such testimony was ever printed in the newspapers as has appeared in these columns. It has been printed to establish one thing

-that Drs. Copeland and Gardner cure the diseases they treat. The testimony has been overwhelming in the prominence of the witnesses, as well as in their number. It has been unprecedented,

are not going to let the matter rest even with such testimony as this. The testimony of hundreds of men and women well known in this community and State is not to be the only proof.

In the face of doubt in the public mind, induced by the ignorance of and inexperience in these troubles of practitioners of medicine; in the face of the opposition of impudent pretenders to skill which they have not; in the face of the hostile criticism of incompetent rivals and imitators. Drs. Copeland and Gardner have set about in this community to establish the fact that these diseases are curable and that they cure them. They mean it when they say it. There is no equivocation or evasion about it. They have proved it by the evidence of results in testimony which has never been equalled or approached. They are further ready to support the truth of the statement by the only tangible evidence that men who are really in earnest can give—a test that might invoive expense and money to them. They offer this test during the month of April to all patients applying to them for treatment or renewing their treatment. To all such patients they offer A POSITIVE AND ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE OF A CURE There is no claptrap or humbug about this, it is no patient medicine fake. They mean just what they say. They have proven by years of successful practice that they can cure these diseases, and they are ready to make a test this month and to say to each and every patient:

Datent:
"We will cure your disease or we will give back every dollar that you pay for treatment."
To those who have read carefully these printed statements this may not be a surprise. Drs. Copeland and Gardner have shown that

printed statements this may not be a surprise. Dra. Copeland and Gardner have shown that they were ready by acceptance of challenge, by public tests, and by every possible trial that opportunity could give, to demonstrate the superiority of their skill in the treatment of these diseases. They have herein laid down a test for themselves which will leave no room for doubt in any candid mind.

The low rate of treatment makes it appear that it is simply and solely as stated, for the purpose of demonstrating finally and conclusively to the public that they cure these troubles, and not for the sake of making money, that Dra. Copeland and Gardner offer this guarantee test.

The season of the year is now at hand most favorable for the treatment of enturrhal troubles. The opportunities for ratching colds and irritating the membrane of the throat and nose which exist during the winter are now being reduced to the minimum. At this season of the year patients yield most readily to the treatment, and the climate lends its influence to the work of the physicians. No time could be more favorable than the month of April for making the test which Drs. Copeland and Gardner propose.

Let there be no mistake or misunderstanding regarding the proposition.

Drs. Copeland and Gardner have offered for the last time the \$3 rate for all diseases to all

DR. LEAMING'S PICTURES AT AUCTION. tributed to Old Masters.

The sale of the late Dr. James R. Leaming's Cooke's auction rooms, 200 East 125th street. The paintings numbered 206, and most of them were attributed to the old masters of the

Dutch and Flemish schools. The lot offered for sale last night consisted of 65 paintings, and they were sold at very low prices. Following are some of the sales:

A "Dutch Interior." by David Teniers, Jr., to F. E. Hassard, for \$40: Portrait of himself, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, to the Rev. Charles F. Hoffman, \$40: "Return of Columbus to Palos." Luca Giordano, to Charles Grant, \$51: "Landscape and Cattle." by Paul Potter, to J. Henry, \$10: B. Boekelman of 108 West Forty-flith street, bought Titian's "Cupid and Dragon" for \$30, and an "Old Portrait." by R. A. Wilson, for \$37.50. Claude Lorrain's "Landscape and River" went to K. Y. Williams for \$31.

A portrait of Edgar Allen Poe, by R. A. Wilson, was sold to E. T. Bonaventure for \$27. A small "Still Life." by J. B. Weenix, was sold to T. W. Bracher for \$10. The highest price paid was for an interior with figures and cattle, which was sold to F. W. Mecker of Grandwiew on the Hudson, for \$300.

The sale will continue this and to-morrow The sale will continue this and to-morros evening.

SALE OF THE BLAKESLEE PICTURES. The Highest Price, \$4,950, Paid for Troyon's "Normandy Ox." The first night of the sale of the Blakeslee

pictures was characterized by low prices. Chickering Hall was not filled, and Auctioneer Somerville did not seem able to draw big bids

lays, "The River Scheldt at Autwerp;" A. C. Canfield
canfield
cabey, "Harbor at Granville;" A. Disbecker. 1,850
largue, A. Bashi-Basouk. 525
crolle, "Returning Home". 990 leabey, "Harbor at Granville;" A. Diabecker.
Barrus, A. Hashi-Bazouk.
Leroile, "Returning Home".
Rousseau, "Close of Day".
Delacroix, "Lion and Horse".
Dopré, "Yoreat of Fontainsbleau".
Scheffer, Portrait of Meyerbeer.
Kaemmerer, "Alpine Climber".
Detaille, "French (Tavairyman," L. C. Delmonico, Daubigny, "Landscape.
Troyon, "Normandy Dx." A. Diabecker.
Passini, "The Retreat," M. P. Avery.
Coutare, "The Retreat," M. P. Avery.
Coutare, "The Rouse," M. P. Avery.

The total proceeds of the first night's sale were \$34,480.

The American Express Frozen Out. Boston, April 4 .- The New York and New England Railroad Company issued orders to-day prohibiting the agents of the American Company from doing any business on the trains of that road, and prohibiting the New York and New England's agents from handing the American Company's express matter. That business was turned over to the United States Express Company, of which Mr. Platt, a New England director, is President. The announcement to-day caused the biggest sort of the contract is claimed by the New England people to be the fact that the American Express people violated the terms of the agreement by carrying freight to Hartford over the New York. New Haven and Hartford The American Express Company has been tied up with the New England road just about six months. The trains leaving New York and Hoston at 10 o'clock nights were put on for their benefit, and they supported them.

The general sentiment among men who know the inside affairs of the deal is that this plan was prearranged, and that when Mr. Platt was placed on the New England directory it was with the direct purpose of effecting the present coup. trains of that road, and prohibiting the New

Andrews-Walden. Miss Edythe Walden, daughter of Daniel

Treadwell Walden of Brooklyn, was married last night to Charles Lee Andrews, formerly of Baltimore, but now of this city. The wedding was held in St. James's Episcopal Church in Brooklyn. The officiating clergymen were the reeter of the church, the Rev. Charles W. Homer, and the Rev. Mr. Boyd of All Saints' Church, Brooklyn.

The hridegroom's brother, George Andrews of Baltimore, acted as best man. The ushers were Thomas F. Bayard, Jr. a cousin of the bridegroom: H. Snowden Marshall, and the bridegroom: H. Snowden Marshall, and the two brothers of the bride, Daniel T. Walden and Howard T. Walden. Miss Maud B. Walden. sister of the bride, was the maid of honer, white Miss Bello Morgan of Brooklyn and Miss Esther Kennedy of Lawrence, L. I., were the bridesmaids. Mr. Andrews, the bridegroom, who is a nephew of Thomas F. Bayard. Ambassador to the court of St. James'a is a member of the Union and Calumet clubs of New York and also of the Stock Exchange. of Baltimore, but now of this city. The wed

Barry-Collins. Miss Annie Rappelyea Collins was married

to John Turner Barry yesterday afternoon at the home of her father, Postmaster George J. Collins, 301 Throop avenue, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, performed the ceremons, which was private on account of Mr. Collins's lilings.

patients applying during the month of April, and to all patients applying during this month, or renewing treatment this month, they will give a positive and absolute guarantes of a complete and permanent cure of their trable. In case of failure to cure they will refund to the patient every dollar paid for treatment.

It is possibly unnecessary to say that this quarant

No statement that has ever been printed in these columns has awakened more general interest than that of Mrs. William Knopks of 1:0 East Eighty-sixth street. To all the German residents in the northern part of the city she is well and favorably known at the home where she has lived with her daughter for many years. It is no less from the fact that Mrs. Knopke is well known than



MRS. WILLIAM KNOPKE.

from the seriousness of the condition from which Drs. Copeland and Gardner reliaved her, that the case has excited widespread interest. She had been a continual antiferer for sixteen years from the most severe troubles of the chest and throat. It was three years ago that she was taken down with the grip. Last winter it reappeared, and real into pneumonia and pleurisy, and her life was almost despaired of. "Levil and the writer." Levil and the winter it was taken down with the grip. I could not she said to the writer. "begin to de-

The Copeland Medical Institute, 15 West 24th St., New York. W. H. COPELAND, M. D., Consulting

\$3.00 PER MONTH.

All patients placing themselves under treatment during April will be treated until cured at the rate of \$3.00 a month. Medicines free. A cure guaranteed or money refunded

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE CUTTERS. The Hearing To-day-Manufacturers to He

Charged with Conspiracy. The locked-out clothing cutters decided yesterday not to begin legal proceedings against the Clothing Manufacturers' Association until after the hearing to-day of the application of the manufacturers for a permanent injunction against the issuing of boycotting circulars. The hearing will take place at 11 o'clock, in the Supreme Court, before Justice Barrett. The manufacturers will be represented by Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, and Lawyer Hermann Fromme will appear for the locked-out reany out people.
The American Federation of Labor will be.

The American Foderation of Labor will he represented in court to-day by separat-counsel, who will suply to have the injunction against the Federation dissolved on the ground that it is not in the fight.

The leaders of the locked-out garment workers rely on section 171A of the Penal Code in the legal action which they propose to take against the manufacturers for conspiracy. It reads as follows: acy. It reads as follows:

Any person or persons employer or employers of labor, and any person or persons of any corporation of corporations, in behalf of such corporation, or corporations, in behalf of such corporation, or corporations, who shall hereafter corece or compel any beson or persons, employee or employees, laborer or mechanic, to enter this an agreement, either written of verbal, from such person, persons, employee, laborer, or mechanic, not to join or becomes member of any labor organization as a condition of such person or persons securing employment of continuing in the employment of any such person or persons, employer, corporations, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

milloyers, corperation or corperations, shall be guilty of a mistemeanor.

The penalty provided for the offence is imprisonment for not more than six months or a \$200 fine, or both.

Lawyer Fromme says he will also bring a civil suit for exemplary damages in the name of each one of the locked-out men. The affidavits to be used in evidence are to the effect that the locked-out people were members of the Federation of Labor, and were notified that as long as they were members they could not obtain work in any shop of the association. They also state that members of the firms in the association personally told their employees that they had been compelled to act as they had, being under heavy bonds.

At a mass meeting of contractors and tailors in Walhaller Hall, 52 Orchard streat, last evening, the support of the meeting was pledged to the cutters. Another general meeting of the clothing trades will be held in the Thalla Theatre on Sunday night.

THEIR OWN EMPLOYERS.

Locked-out Granite Workers Running Co-operative Quarries. James Grant, secretary of the Paving Block Cutters' National Union, who, with Joseph Dyer, secretary of the Granite Cutters' National Union, superintended the series of strikes and the lock-out which nearly paralyzed the granite industry here and through-

lyzed the granite industry here and throughout New England last summer, came here from the cooperative quarries in Maine yeaterday.

"We shall have no further need for strikes," he said. "We have no less than thirteen cooperative quarries in working order in Maine, and can successfully compete with the manufacturers in supplying granite. At the close of the strikes last summer we started these cooperative quarries, which soon ended the troubles. It is better than going to law or striking. Commissioner of Public Works Adams of Brooklyn said he would help us, but that he was doubtful of our success. We convinced him that cooperative quarries were a success, and supplied 1,250,000 paving blocks in Brooklyn. It requires little capital. We turned out \$97.227 worth of work in five months, and the entire capital invested amounted to less than \$1,000. I am now preparing figures on the subject for the Bureau of Labor Statistics."

of health should be doubly guarded at this season. The air reeks with chilly moisture, the weather is charge able and uncertain.

These conditions are Terrible DANGER POINTS

for the lungs and pipes. Beware of the cold, the count the chest pain, the indamination, THE DEADLY PNEUMONIA

the racked lung the dreaded Consumption.

Fut on duty only the strongest guard, the oldest and most faithful stand-by, DR. SCHENCK'S

PULMONIC SYRUP. Break up your cold at once. Stop your cough. Drive out that innammation in time. Dufy that Pasumonia. Cure that Consumption.

THE PULMONIC SYRUP

acis anickest and surest of all remedies on the lungs, the pidest and best approved standard for every lung trouble.

Dr. Schenck's Fractical Treatise on Diseases of Lungs, Stomach, and Liver, mailed free to an applicants. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Fa.